

THE BULLETIN.

BOLIVAR, TENN.
JESSE NORMENT, Editor.
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1886.

Congress convenes on Monday last.
The President's message has the true ring on the tariff and the reduction of taxation.

A synopsis of the President's message will be found on the fourth page of this issue.
The National Review, the leading Republican organ in Tennessee, has a new leading in which it is stated that the Review is the only Republican paper published at the capital. That is the first intimation we have had of the suspension of the Union and the Banner.

The Supreme Court, met in Nashville on Monday last, all of the Judges being present. This Court has acquired a reputation for the soundness of its decisions, and for dispatching business rapidly.

The President's message means that Congress has no constitutional right to levy and collect taxes in aid of American manufacturers and that no more revenue must be collected than is needed by the government for governmental purposes. That is true democracy and excludes the idea of levying a tariff to aid individuals in their business enterprises. The president is a cheat.

Hon. J. Harvey Mathews, editor of the Memphis Ledger, is a candidate for State Treasurer. He is well known throughout the state as a gentleman of ability, and he would make the state an excellent Treasurer. In addition to his fitness for the place, it may be truthfully said of him that no democrat in the state has done more valiant service for party during the last fifteen years than Col. Mathews has, and no one has been more poorly rewarded in the way of political pie. The active working democrats are entitled to preference, everything being equal.

Democrats who hold to the old-time democratic doctrines of State rights, and Economic government, and a tariff for revenue, are called chestnuts by the democrats who have abandoned these old constitutional landmarks, and hold to republican doctrines. The latter class call themselves "progressive democrats." Yes, they have "progressed" squarely into the republican camp. Chestnuts are good. Please write us under "a chestnut".

The report of Mr. Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, made to the present session of Congress, has been highly complimented and pronounced by competent judges one of the very ablest state papers ever sent into that body. His discussion of the tariff was very able, and showed clearly that the interests of the country demand an immediate reduction of taxation.

Mr. John R. Sloan, who is a candidate for Comptroller, in an interview with an Avalanche reporter recently, stated that he believed the democrats elected members of the next Legislature would hold a caucus, and that he had no objection to submitting his claims to a caucus. Mr. Sloan is a gentleman of intelligence, and has discovered the drift of the feeling amongst democrats on that question. He is right. A caucus will be held, and the candidates who oppose it with a view of seeking aid from the Republicans, will be crushed between the upper and nether mill stone. The democrat who has many political friends, in the ranks of the opposition is, as a rule, not a democrat to hurt.

The candidates for office within in the gift of the next Legislature who are opposing a caucus, are afraid to submit their claims to a body composed entirely of democrats, and as a matter of course, are expecting the Republicans to aid in their election. A democratic caucus will be nothing but a convention of the members of the next Legislature, with the republican members left out. And when a candidate opposes a caucus of democrats, he is really saying he is opposed to shutting the Republican members out but wants them to have a voice in naming the democratic candidates, which means that he is afraid of his own political friends, and wants his political enemies to help elect him.

Requested to Leave the City Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 4—(Special).—T. B. Ruff, lecturer for the Wheelers' organization, and who also clerked at one of the Wheel houses, has received an anonymous letter inviting him to leave the city certain, or be caused much talk in commercial circles, and merchants universally condemn the attempted outrage. Any needed assistance will be furnished Mr. Ruff to protect himself.—American.

AN EXCELLENT SHOWING.

We have frequently thought that the democratic administrations in this state for the last four years have not received that attention at the hands of the Democratic press of the State, or of the democratic candidates for Governor and members of the Legislature, to which they are justly entitled. The administration of our state affairs under Gov. Bate, and his able assistants at the Capitol, has been able and honest, and entirely satisfactory to the people of Tennessee. The fact is, that the affairs of no state in this Union have been better managed, at any time, than have ours during the last four years. It has been economical, and in perfect harmony with the will of the governed. The circumstances which surrounded Gov. Bate when he was first inaugurated Governor of Tennessee were peculiarly embarrassing. He, and a majority of the Legislature, had been elected upon a platform which provided that the state debt proper should be paid in full, and that the bonds issued in aid of Railroads should be settled at 50 cents on the dollar, the new bonds to bear three per cent. interest. The Supreme Court of Tennessee, and of the United States, had both decided that the Torbett issue of the Bank of Tennessee was a legal liability upon the State, and that it was receivable for taxes. No one had any definite idea as to the amount of Torbett issue outstanding. The official reports showed that the accommodations for the issue were not sufficient for more than one-third of the number of that unfortunate class in our state, many of whom were languishing in the jails and poor-houses in the different counties, and it was evidently the duty of the Legislature to provide additional accommodations for them. The appropriations made by the Legislature under Mr. Hawkins had in several instances, proven insufficient, and the Legislature then in session was expected to make up the deficits—one of \$25,000 for the Insane Asylum at Nashville, which we remember well. In addition to all this, the Treasury was nearly empty, made so by the default of Mr. Polk. True to their pledges, and under the recommendation of Gov. Bate, the Legislature passed the 50-3 bill, made provision for the payment of the Torbett issue, appropriated \$80,000 for the erection of an Insane Asylum for East Tennessee, and in addition to the regular appropriations, provided for the deficits during the administration of Mr. Hawkins. Since that time two of the ablest Republicans in Tennessee have canvassed the state for Governor, as the nominees of that party, but neither of them could utter one word against the administration of Gov. Bate, which goes to show that nothing had been done by the democrats which could be complained of. No state was ever blessed with more economical and purer administrations. With a tax of 30 cents on the \$100, worth of taxable property, the current expenses of the State Government, the interest upon the state debt and the school fund has been paid. This much may be properly styled the current, or ordinary expenses of the State Government. In addition to this they have paid off and retired about \$600,000 of Torbett issue certificates about \$250,000 of back interest upon the state bonds, about \$200,000 for the erection of the Insane Asylum for East Tennessee, about \$30,000 for the Asylum for West Tennessee, \$30,000 in retiring the Mineral Home Bonds, about \$30,000 for new Cades for the State and County officials, including Justice of the Peace, and \$10,000 for the New Orleans Exposition. These are extraordinary expenses, and amount to \$1,150,000, besides the deficits which came over from the last Republican administration. This is an excellent showing for Gov. Bate and his aids.

Two years more will see the last of the Torbett issue certificates paid off, when, if there is no increase in the expenses, the state will have about \$250,000 surplus each year, which will be applied to the extinguishment of the state debt proper, and that can be paid off in about four years. About \$22,000,000 of the Railroad bonds have been funded and the probabilities are that about \$3,000,000 remain to be funded.

All charges against the state have been promptly met, and that too without borrowing any money as the state authorities were authorized to do by the Legislature, in 1885, and if the collectors of revenue will be vigorous in the collection of taxes the money will be on hand to meet the installment of interest falling due in January next.

Hon. P. P. Pickard, the present Comptroller, and Mr. J. W. Allen, his efficient clerk, who is an old Hardeman county boy, are entitled to a fair share of the praise for the present excellent condition of our State finances.

For forty years, Arce's Cherry Pectoral has been demonstrated to be the most reliable remedy in use for colds, coughs, and lung diseases. Slight colds should not be neglected. The Pectoral will prevent their becoming chronic.

Mr. F. Motlow, while plowing in a field near here Monday, unearthed a sword that has no doubt been buried ever since the war. The sword was in a scabbard and had been driven straight into the ground and was with difficulty released. The sword is still in good condition, and is of the finest steel.—Lynchburg Falcon.

Good Results in Every Case.—D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with good results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at Savage & Emerson's Drug Store.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of Mr. Cleveland sent to Congress on Monday last, is a very lengthy, exhaustive and able document. The many questions of public concern upon which he touches, are presented in a very frank, business-like, and able manner. While we do not agree with our President in all of his recommendations—particularly in regard to the suspension of the coinage of silver, and the payment, by the Government, of the amounts stolen by the officials of the Freedman's Saving Bank from its depositors—we must say that we are convinced, more than ever, that Mr. Cleveland is a bold and sagacious statesman, and a friend to the masses of the people of the United States. His utterances upon the tariff and the reduction of taxation, are forcible, and to the point. After arguing that Congress has no constitutional right to levy and collect taxes for any other purpose than to apply the Government with revenue, he says: "When more of the people's sustenance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the Government, and the expense of its economical administration, such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of free government. The improper manner in which these exactions are made has a tendency to conceal their true character and extent, but we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the exaction raised professedly for the support of the Government is paid by their absolutely, being added to the price of the things which supply their daily wants, as if it was paid at fixed prices into the hands of the tax-gatherer."

Taxes levied for the purpose of benefiting one class of our people at the expense of others, which means a tariff levied for the sake of protection, to any extent, is, according to Mr. Cleveland, "ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free government." That is sound democracy, and is opposed to the idea of protection. This protection theory is wrong in principle, and cannot be countenanced by democrats to any extent, or for any purpose. In the above extract Mr. Cleveland shows that the amount of the tariff is added to the costs of foreign goods brought into our ports, which is paid by the consumer in the increased price of the article, and which enables all domestic manufacturers of like goods to increase the price of their goods to the same extent. The difference is, that the tax upon the foreign goods goes into the Treasury while the increase in the price of the domestic goods, made possible by the tariff, goes to enrich the home manufacturers, at the expense of the consumer. In the following extract he shows the gross injustice done the farmers who are forced to buy in the protected markets, and to sell in free trade markets.

"Our farmers too, and those engaged directly and indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture that day by day, and as often as they daily want of their household necessaries are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations, which by allowing a free exchange of productions than we permit ourselves their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer."

Then, after showing that the receipts of revenue are in excess of the needs of the Government, and urging Congress to reduce taxation, he plants himself upon the old democratic idea of a tariff for revenue only in these words:

"It has been the policy of the Government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports, and no change in this policy is desirable, but the present condition of affairs constrains our policy to demand that by a revision of our revenue laws the receipts of the Government shall be reduced to the necessary expenses of its economical administration, and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representatives in the legislative branch of the Government. In readjusting the burdens."

In portraying the injustice of our tariff system, so far as the farmers are concerned, he uses the following strong and plain language: "These actually engaged in and more remotely connected with this kind of work, number nearly one-half our population. None labor harder or more continuously than they. No enactment limits their hours of toil and no interference of the Government enhances, to any great extent, the value of their product, and yet, for many of the necessities and comforts of life, which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit, which, by the action of the Government, is given to the more favored monopolies with which this country is cursed.—American."

The message is worth a careful reading and we suggest that all who can study it closely. It will repay you.

Mr. F. Motlow, while plowing in a field near here Monday, unearthed a sword that has no doubt been buried ever since the war. The sword was in a scabbard and had been driven straight into the ground and was with difficulty released. The sword is still in good condition, and is of the finest steel.—Lynchburg Falcon.

STATE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

It has already been announced through the columns of the appeal that the Hon. J. A. Manson, of Hardeman county, is an aspirant for the position of Superintendent of the Public Schools of Tennessee. The law requires a nomination by the Governor and a confirmation by the Senate. If the Governor elect were to search the State from Carter to Shelby he could not find a man better qualified for the position than Mr. Manson. He is a ripe scholar and a thorough teacher, and has a large experience, as he has given his active life and matured powers to the duties of a practical instructor. He has a broad and vigorous intellect, and as Superintendent would manage the public schools on strict business principles. In West Tennessee the universal feeling is that the highest service which "Tallapoosa" Taylor can render the State is to send to the Senate for confirmation the name of J. A. Manson as Superintendent of the public schools. The new Governor will need no testimony as to his integrity, for he is known as a conspicuous member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House of Representatives, in which position he developed administrative abilities and talents of the highest order, both of which, with his experience as a public educator, would make him an efficient Superintendent of the public Schools of the State.—Appeal.

The Boston Herald offers the Democratic party some very wise advice upon the question of how to gain the Senate. It calls attention to the fact that the states which gave it the presidency are New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut. That in New York and Connecticut it never elects a senator, and that New Jersey and Indiana are both doubtful. It therefore advises the party to turn its attention to the Western States and to make an aggressive canvass upon issues which are popular and growing in that section. The mistake of the Democratic party, according to the Herald, is that it has wasted efforts in trying to conciliate hopelessly Republican States like Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in doing so has failed to give due prominence to the question of revenue reform. In the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas and Nebraska, there is a strong sentiment in favor of tariff reform, and while they still have a strong prejudice against the Democratic party, this prejudice will give way to their stronger antipathy to unjust tariff laws, if the Democratic party will plant itself squarely upon this issue.—American.

The Iron made from the East Tennessee ore is regarded in the North and West as much superior to the Alabama iron. It has no rivals as a boiler plate, no rival for sheet iron, no rival for tin plate. Its toughness of fiber is remarkable. Railroad bridges made of it and subjected to powerful vibrations have given no signs of a failure. Some years ago this iron was subjected to a severe test at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia and pronounced to be equal in every particular to the best Swedish iron. This iron can be made for \$8 per ton.—Sweetwater News.

After the battle of Gettysburg an officer in command of an infantry brigade made a wager with a staff officer of cavalry that more than one half the muskets captured would be found to have one or more charges still in them. This led to the discovery of a very singular fact. At the battle 28,000 muskets were taken, of which over 18,000 were found to be loaded. Some 12,000 contained two loads, and 6,000 from three to ten loads each. In many instances half a dozen balls were driven in on a single charge of powder, while in not a few instances the former possessor had reversed the usual order and put the ball in first.—Exchange.

The agreement of the barbed wire manufacturers to advance the price \$5 per ton for the present and to make further increase of \$2.50 in January is but one of a hundred instances of the power of monopoly under our tariff laws. These men make prices to suit themselves. Having no competition, it is only necessary that a common understanding should be arrived at between them, and this is easily accomplished. The expense and trouble of writing and sending a few postal cards is all that is necessary to put millions of dollars profit into the hands of these manufacturers, all of which is stolen from the farmers, who bear the heaviest part of the burden of all the monopolies with which this country is cursed.—American.

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The death of C. A. Arthur leaves but one ex-president R. B. Hayes, among the living. The death of two ex-presidents (Grant and Arthur), one vice president (Hendricks), four unsuccessful presidential candidates (McClellan, Hancock, Seymour and Tilden), and one unsuccessful vice presidential candidate (B. Gratz Brown) within little over a year, is something remarkable in the nation's mortuary annals. An ex-vice president (Culver) also died within the past two years. Of the men who have been candidates for the presidency on either the republican or democratic ticket, all are dead but Fremont, Hayes, Blaine and Cleveland. Only five vice presidential nominees of the two big parties remain with us—Hamlin, Fidelity, Wheeler, English Logar. Six years only have passed since the Garfield-Hancock canvass, and English alone of the four men on the tickets of the leading parties in that contest is still living.—Globe-Democrat.

States-Democrat. If the A. valanche embraces Harris, Bate, Marks and House in its list of "cheesestatenmen" who have fought the great battles of Democracy for years, men who have been weighed and not found wanting, men who have stood true to Tennessee and to the South in peace and in war, then the States Democrat must be set down as in favor of "cheesestatenmen." Must we discard those who have stood by us when we needed true men. Never.

Renews Her Youth Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from pain and lameness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to E. K. E. Bitters for having renewed my youth and removed completely all disease and pain. Try a bottle, only 50c. at Savage & Emerson's.

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THE "VALLEY HOME SCHOOL," Hickory Valley, Tenn. TUITION \$1.50 TO \$3.00 PER MONTH. The Fall Session Opens Monday, August 30, 1886.

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GRAND JUNCTION MALE and FEMALE INSITU WILL OPEN ITS FALL SESSION SEPTEMBER 6th AND CLOSE DECEMBER 24, 1886. OPEN ITS SPRING SESSION JAN. 3, 187, and CONTINUE 6 MONTHS. BOARDING From \$6 to \$10 per month. TUITION IN GRADE A \$4; GRADE B \$3; GRADE C \$2. PER MONTH.

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